

# AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

A detailed listing of all claims that are, or were, in the present application, irrespective of whether the claim(s) remains under examination in the application are presented below. The claims are presented in ascending order and each includes one status identifier. Those claims not cancelled or withdrawn but amended by the current amendment utilize the following notations for amendment: 1. deleted matter is shown by strikethrough for six or more characters and double brackets for five or fewer characters; and 2. added matter is shown by underlining.

1-10. (Canceled)

11. (Currently Amended) A method for fabricating a 3D display screen suitable for [[the]]an autostereoscopic display of images from a ~~2D display screen originally for two-dimensional display of images display comprising an image display surface and a front bezel framing the image display surface~~, the method comprising the steps of:

providing a 2D display screen comprising an image display surface and a front bezel framing the image display surface;

removing the front bezel from the 2D display screen;

attaching an adapter including an optical assembly for separating an image displayed on the image display surface into stereoscopic partial images, so that the optical assembly covers the image display surface;

aligning the optical assembly relative to the image display surface so that at least one stereoscopic partial image reaches one eye and at least one other stereoscopic partial image reaches the other eye of an observer, who thus perceives a stereoscopic vision of the image displayed.

12. (Previously Presented) ~~[[A]] The method as claimed in~~ according to Claim 11, wherein the step of aligning the optical assembly with the image display surface further comprises the step of:

varying a position of the optical assembly jointly with the frame relative to the image display surface, or

varying the position of the optical assembly relative to the image display surface and relative to the frame.

13. (Previously Presented) ~~[[A]] The method as claimed in~~ according to Claim 11, wherein the step of aligning the optical assembly with the image display surface further comprises the step of:

displaying a test image on the image display surface, in which the test image is an image combined from  $n$  ( $n \geq 2$ ) views arranged in rows and/or columns, and in which exactly  $(n-1)$  of the views correspond to a completely black area each and exactly one view corresponds to a completely white or completely blue or completely green or completely red area,

continuously displacing a position of the optical assembly relative to the image display surface, with simultaneous visual or opto-electronic inspection of the monocular images from an arbitrary but permanent monocular viewing position until the displacement has led to such a position of the optical assembly relative to the image display surface in which an image selected from the following group is visible in the monocular image seen from the monocular viewing position:

a white area of maximum extension,

- a blue area of maximum extension,
- a green area of maximum extension, or
- a red area of maximum extension.

14. (Currently Amended) ~~[[A]] The method as claimed in~~ according to Claim 11, wherein the front bezel, or an alternate front bezel, is attached so that it covers a marginal zone of the adapter.

15. (Currently Amended) An adapter for making a 3D display screen suitable for autostereoscopic image display from a 2D display screen originally for two-dimensional image display, in which the 2D display screen comprises an image display surface, ~~[[and]]~~ a front bezel framing the image display surface, and a chassis, the adapter comprising:

a frame ~~[[whose]]~~ defining a geometric extension parallel to the image display surface approximately equal~~[[s]]~~ to an extension of the front bezel of the 2D display screen,

a front pane including an optical structure in the form of an array of wavelength filters, lenticulars or in the form of a barrier screen, that separates an image displayed on the image display surface into stereoscopic partial images, thus implementing image separation for autostereoscopic display, the front pane defining a margin wherein

~~[[a]]~~ the margin of the front pane is connected to the frame by fastening and the frame is positionable intermediate the front pane and the chassis.

16. (Currently Amended) ~~[[An]] The adapter as-claimed-in~~ according to Claim 15, wherein the optical structure comprises a wavelength filter array laminated to or printed on the front pane.

17. (Currently Amended) ~~[[An]] The adapter as-claimed-in~~ according to Claim 15, wherein the front pane is fastened to the frame by metal spring clips or an adhesive joint.

18. (Currently Amended) ~~[[An]] The adapter as-claimed-in~~ according to Claim 15, wherein the frame comprises two adhesive surfaces, with one adhesive surface being used for fixation to the outer rim of the screen and the other adhesive surface holding the front pane.

19. (Currently Amended) ~~[[An]] The adapter as-claimed-in~~ according to Claim 15, wherein the frame has a profile depth of between about 2 mm and about 30 mm, so that the front pane including the optical structure that effects image separation is held at a defined distance from the image display surface. the defined distance being defined by the profile depth.

20. (Currently Amended) ~~[[An]] The adapter as-claimed-in~~ according to Claim 15, wherein the front pane comprises shatter resistant glass and a planar, electrically conductive structure that shields observers from electromagnetic radiation.

21. (New) A method for fabricating a 3D display screen suitable for an autostereoscopic display of images from a two-dimensional display of images, the method comprising the steps of:

providing a 2D display screen comprising an image display surface and a front bezel framing the image display surface;

removing the front bezel from the 2D display screen;

attaching an adapter including an optical assembly for separating an image displayed on the image display surface into stereoscopic partial images, so that the optical assembly covers the image display surface;

aligning the optical assembly relative to the image display surface so that at least one stereoscopic partial image reaches one eye and at least one other stereoscopic partial image reaches the other eye of an observer, who thus perceives a stereoscopic vision of the image displayed;

displaying a test image on the image display surface, in which the test image is an image combined from  $n$  ( $n \geq 2$ ) views arranged in rows and/or columns, and in which exactly  $(n-1)$  of the views correspond to a completely black area each and exactly one view corresponds to a completely white or completely blue or completely green or completely red area; and

continuously displacing a position of the optical assembly relative to the image display surface, with simultaneous visual or opto-electronic inspection of the monocular images from an arbitrary but permanent monocular viewing position until the displacement has led to such a position of the optical assembly relative to the image display surface in which an image selected

from the following group is visible in the monocular image seen from the monocular viewing position:

- a white area of maximum extension,
- a blue area of maximum extension,
- a green area of maximum extension, or
- a red area of maximum extension.